

billion; to increase the amount for the community development block grant by \$1.8 billion; to put some money into workers compensation, which is desperately needed, of \$175 million; and then creating an emergency employment clearinghouse to help all of the dislocated workers who have, through no fault of their own, lost their jobs in the aftermath of September 11.

The total is \$11.2 billion, far short of the \$20 billion that New York was promised and that many of my colleagues and colleagues in the House and people in the administration certainly committed.

Let's look at what is left out. New York City agency costs, MTA infrastructure damages, Port Authority costs, the utilities and exchange costs, hospital costs, university facilities that were impacted, unemployment assistance, health care coverage for our displaced residents and businesses—all of those are zero.

If you look at where New York's \$20 billion should be for ground zero, unfortunately, too many of our needs are on zero ground. All of these needs that have been specified are not being taken into account by either the administration or the House appropriations process.

I commend my House colleagues from New York who fought hard, especially the five members of the Appropriations Committee. They waged a valiant battle, which actually resulted in increasing what the administration was going to give us this year by \$8 billion. It was against a tremendous amount of pressure that was placed on them.

There was lobbying against New York getting this necessary money from the highest places in the administration, which I just for the life of me don't understand. I do not recall there being any argument for any lobbying against the needs of our residents and citizens who were impacted by Oklahoma City or by the Northridge earthquake or by the hurricanes or floods or tornados that we have suffered. Yet the damage here is so much greater.

People say, well, you know you can't use that money right now. That is just not true. We have specific requests that have been backed up by each of these particular items. We know we can sure use the unemployment assistance and the COBRA premium assistance because of all of our unemployed workers. We know the utilities have already spent over \$1 billion getting telephone service and electricity reconnected. We could go down each of these.

We are particularly concerned about our hospitals because so many of them spent millions and millions of dollars and turned away revenues in order to be ready for injured victims who never came.

The Senate will begin its work on the appropriations for New York as well as the stimulus package which includes some incentives that will help us to

keep businesses and provide some assistance for residents so they will go back downtown despite the fact that the fires are still burning. The air quality is subject to question. We will be able to provide some additional help to our hospitals, we hope, as well as to businesses to stay in Manhattan and New York City.

The Senate is about to begin our process. But I wanted to take a few minutes on this day of commemoration as to what happened to New York and America 11 weeks ago to remind all of us about the cost of these attacks. New York City is a place noted for resilience. I think the country and the world have certainly seen that. It is a place that bounces back and keeps going. But one only has to be reminded of the tremendous damage that was inflicted to know we need some help. We are more than willing to pick ourselves up and rebuild and do what needs to be done to make this an even greater city in the 21st century than it has been for 400 years, but now New York needs America's help. For decade after decade after decade, New York has sent billions and billions and billions of dollars right here to Washington. We run a balance of payment deficit between New York and Washington that is \$15 to \$18 billion a year. But New York has a lot of wealthy people. Fifteen percent of the State's revenues came right out of Ground Zero. So we have paid for a lot of what needed to be paid for in our country that did not directly affect New York.

We pay for commodities support systems so we have a good, safe food supply, and our farmers are well prepared to produce the food we need. We pay for our military even though we only have one major base left in our State. We pay for so many of the needs that people have all over America. So as far as we are concerned, that is one of the prices we pay for being so successful.

But now New York needs America's help. After having done so much for so long to make sure our country was strong and prepared for the future, we need some help to put New York back into business so that it will continue as the capital of the global markets, as the capital of the global entertainment and media world.

And so, Madam President, I ask that the administration reconsider its position and be willing to provide us with the additional money that so many of our people need and so many of our agencies require to get back on their feet. I hope that everyone will remember that disparity of damage and economic cost compared to the amount that has been provided for us and make good on the President's promise of \$20 billion. That was one of the most emotional moments that I can certainly remember. To have such a quick, open response from the President to meet the needs of New York was a shot in the arm and a great confidence booster when we needed to hear it. What a shame it would be if that promise isn't

fulfilled and if it isn't fulfilled in a timely manner this year so people can put that money to work to rebuild their lives, to reclaim their jobs, to keep their businesses going, to repair the infrastructure, and to make clear that New York is back and better than ever.

I appreciate the opportunity to take a few minutes to talk about where we are 11 weeks after this attack and to remind all of us that it was an attack on America, and New York is counting on America's help.

Thank you very much.

Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business with Senators allowed to speak therein for a period not to exceed 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, in the wake of the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, our Armed Forces have again been called upon to preserve our National Security. The Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff previously assured us that the military was ready for this latest endeavor. As demonstrated by the ongoing actions in Afghanistan, they were right on target. As the senior member of the Senate Armed Services Committee and a retired Major General, I heartily concur that the world has never seen a finer fighting force. However, as President Bush cautioned in his September 20 address to Congress, "Americans should not expect one battle, but a lengthy campaign, unlike any other we have ever seen."

International terrorism is an enemy different than any we have faced before. President Bush has made it clear that ridding the world of this evil is of the utmost importance. He stated "terror, unanswered, can not only bring down buildings, it can threaten the stability of legitimate governments." As we continue to wage "civilization's fight" we must ensure our National Security structure is prepared for an unpredictable future.

Providing for our Nation's security is the most important responsibility of the United States Congress. The Constitution instructs the Congress "To